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*Resolved*, That the Academy will cheerfully assist Dr. Hayes in carrying out his plans by all the means in its power.

The Report and resolutions were adopted, and the Committee continued.

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*July 13th.*

Dr. THOS. McEUEEN in the Chair.

Twenty-three members present.

Dr. Corse observed that in pursuance of some observations made at a former meeting, he had examined *Arctomys monax*, *Sciurus hudsonius*, and *Tamias lysteri*, and found the testicles so arranged as to be readily drawn up into the belly.

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*July 20th.*

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Fifteen members present.

A paper was presented for publication in the Proceedings, entitled "Notes upon various New Genera and New Species of Fishes, in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, and collected in connection with the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey, Major Wm. Emory, Commissioner, by Charles Girard, M. D."

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*July 27th.*

Dr. THOS. McEUEEN in the Chair.

Eleven members present.

The following papers were ordered to be printed in the Proceedings :

**Descriptions of Twelve New Species of UNIONES and other Fresh-water Shells of the United States.**

BY ISAAC LEA.

*UNIO ROSWELLENSIS.* Testâ lævi, oblongâ, subcompressâ, ad latere compressâ posticè biangulatâ, valdè inæquilaterali; valvulis subcrassis; natibus subprominentibus; epidermide tenebroso-fuscâ, striatâ; dentibus cardinalibus subgrandibus, crenulatis, in utroque valvulo subduplicibus; lateralibus prælongis subrectisque; margaritâ vel purpureâ vel salmonis colore tinctâ et iridescente.

*Hab.*—Chatahoochee River, at Roswell, Cobb Co., Georgia. N. A. Pratt, Jr.

*UNIO POSTELLI.* Testâ lævi, oblongâ, compressâ, posticè subbiangulatâ, valdè inæquilaterali; valvulis subcrassis; natibus prominulis, ad apices undulatis; epidermide tenebroso-fuscâ, transversè striatâ; dentibus cardinalibus magnis, in utroque valvulo duplicibus, crenulatis; lateralibus prælongis, lamellatis subrectisque; margaritâ vel albâ vel purpureâ vel salmonis colore tinctâ et iridescente.

*Hab.*—Randall's Creek, near Columbus, Georgia, Bishop Elliott; and at Carter's Creek, Baldwin County, Georgia, J. Postell.

*UNIO NEISLERII.* Testâ regulariter plicatâ, quadratâ, inflatâ, ad latere subplanulata, valdè inæquilaterali; valvulis crassis; natibus prominentibus tumidisque; epidermide nigricante, valdè striatâ; dentibus cardinalibus magnis, crassis, crenulatis, in utroque valvulo duplicibus; lateralibus crassis, sublongis curvisque; margaritâ argenteâ et valdè iridescente.

*Hab.*—Flint River, at Lanier, Georgia. Dr. H. M. Neisler.

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**UNIO PRATTII.** Testâ lævi, obovatâ, subinflatâ, posticè et anticè rotundatâ, inæquilaterali; valvulis subtenuibus; natibus subprominentibus, crassè undulatâ; epidermide tenebrosâ, valdè radiatâ; dentibus cardinalibus parviusculis, crenulatis, obliquis, in utroque valvulo duplicibus; lateralibus sublongis subrectisque; margaritâ albâ et iridescente.

*Hab.*—Chatahoochee River, at Roswell, Cobb Co., Georgia, N. A. Pratt, Jr.; and Tobesaufke Creek, near Macon, Georgia, Bishop Elliott.

**UNIO CHATTANOOGAENSIS.** Testâ lævi, obliquâ, cuneatâ, scaleniâ, subinflatâ, anticè decisâ; valvulis percrassis, anticè crassioribus; natibus elevatis, incurvatis, fere terminalibus; epidermide luteo-olivâ, transversè virido-vittatâ; dentibus cardinalibus aliquantulum parvis, erectis; lateralibus, sublongis, crassis subcurvisque; margitâ argenteâ et iridescente.

*Hab.*—Chatanooga, Tenn., T. Stewardson, M.D. Etowah River, Rev. G. White. Coosawattee and Oostanaula Rivers, Georgia, Bishop Elliott.

**UNIO DOWNIEI.** Testâ lævi, ellipticâ, inflatâ, posticè subbiangulatâ, inæquilaterali; valvulis crassis; natibus prominulis; epidermide tenebroso-fuscâ, striatâ; dentibus cardinalibus subgrandibus, crenulatis, in utroque valvulo subduplicibus; lateralibus sublongis, crassis subcurvisque: margaritâ purpureâ et iridescente.

*Hab.*—Buck Lake, an enlargement of Satilla River, Georgia. J. C. Downie, and J. Postell.

**UNIO SATILLAENSIS.** Testâ lævi, ellipticâ, inflatâ, posticè subbiangulatâ, valdè inæquilaterali; valvulis subcrassis; natibus prominulis; epidermide nigricante, minutè transversè striatâ; dentibus cardinalibus magnis, subcompressis, elevatis, in utroque valvulo duplicibus crenulatisque; lateralibus longis, crassis subcurvisque; margaritâ purpureâ et salmonis colore tinctâ et iridescente.

*Hab.*—Satilla River, Camden Co., Georgia. T. C. Downie.

**UNIO HAZLEHURSTIANUS.** Testâ lævi, transversâ, subcylindraceâ, posticè biangulatâ, valdè inæquilaterali; valvulis subtenuibus; natibus prominulis; epidermide nigricante, subtilitè striatâ; dentibus cardinalibus parvis, tuberculatis; lateralibus prælongis, lamellatis subrectisque; margaritâ purpurascente et valdè iridescente.

*Hab.*—Satilla River, Camden Co., Georgia. T. C. Downie.

**MELANIA POSTELLII.** Testâ granulâtâ, attenuatâ, subtenui, corneâ, infernè transversè striatâ; spirâ elevatâ; sutûris irregulariter impressis; anfractibus subplanulatis, instar octonis; aperturâ parvâ, ellipticâ, intus albida; labro acuto; columellâ tortâ.

*Hab.*—Altamaha River, Georgia. James Postell.

**PALUDINA ELLIOTTII.** Testâ subcarinatâ, pyramidatâ, subcrassâ, viridi-olivâ, arctissimè umbilicatâ, lævi; spirâ elevatâ, subacutâ, ad apicem carneâ; suturis excavatis; anfractibus septenis, rotundatâ, supernè obtusè carinatâ, ultimo parviusculo; aperturâ subrotundatâ, parvâ, intus albidâ.

*Hab.*—Othcalooga Creek, Georgia. Bishop Elliott.

**LYMNEA HAYDENII.** Testâ ovato-conicâ, lævi, tenui, pallido-corneâ, imperforatâ; spirâ breviusculâ; anfractibus quinis, convexis; suturis valdè impressis; aperturâ ovatâ; columellâ fortiter plicatâ.

*Hab.*—Yellowstone and Big Sioux Rivers. Dr. Hayden.

**ANCYLUS NEWBERRYI.** Testâ magnâ, obtusè pyramidatâ, opacâ, rufo-fuscâ, ad lateris paulisper compressis; vertice subcentrali; aperturâ ellipticâ.

*Hab.*—Klamath Lake, California. J. S. Newberry, M. D.

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Notes upon various New Genera and New Species of FISHES, in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, and collected in connection with the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey: Major William Emory, Commissioner.

BY CHARLES GIRARD, M. D.

1. *AMBLONDON NEGLECTUS*.—Profile sloping evenly from the occiput to the snout. Posterior extremity of maxillar bone extending to a vertical line intersecting the middle of the pupil. Extremities of ventrals projecting somewhat beyond those of the ventrals, and reaching the vent. Second anal spine very stout. Caudal posteriorly convex.

Loc.—Common in the Province of Tamaulipas; were first collected by L. Berlandier. Specimens were also procured at the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte (Rio Bravo), by John H. Clark, under Major Emory.

2. *UMBRINA PHALANA*.—Head somewhat less than the fourth of the total length. Preopercular spines inconspicuous. Posterior extremity of maxillary even with a line drawn across the anterior rim of the pupil. Outer row of premaxillar teeth very conspicuous. Origin of ventrals placed opposite the third dorsal spiny ray; origin of anal situated under the eighth articulated ray of the dorsal. Caudal fin slightly concave posteriorly.

Loc.—Specimens were collected at Indianola, Texas, by John H. Clark, under Col. J. D. Graham, and at Brazos Santiago, Texas, by G. Wurdemann.

I. *ORTHOPRISTIS*.—Mouth small; upper and lower jaws provided with small, conical teeth. Edge of preopercle nearly straight and finely serrated. Spinous portion of dorsal fin continuous with the soft, constituting one uninterrupted fin. Three small spiny rays at the anterior margin of the anal, increasing in size from the first to the third.

3. *ORTHOPRISTIS DUPLEX*.—Body somewhat elongated, subfusiform in its outline. Head forming the fourth of the total length; snout subconical; mouth small, and slightly protractile, with its gape somewhat oblique. Posterior extremity of maxillary bone even with a vertical line drawn immediately in advance of the anterior nasal aperture. Preopercular spines very small, short, acute. Origin of dorsal fin situated opposite the branchial apertures, hence in advance of the base of the pectorals.

Loc.—Specimens were collected at Indianola, Texas, by John H. Clark, under Col. J. D. Graham; and at Brazos Santiago, Texas, by G. Wurdemann.

II. *NEOMÆNIS*.—Mouth large, not very protractile; jaws equal. Velvet-like teeth along the middle and front of the vomer, along the palatines and jaws, the latter exhibiting an exterior row of large, acute and conical teeth; whilst two canine-like, still larger, exist at the extremity of the upper jaw. Tongue smooth and toothless. Edge of preopercle finely serrated. Gill apertures continuous under the throat; branchial rays seven. One continuous dorsal fin. Caudal posteriorly subtruncated or submarginated. Three spiny rays at the anterior margin of the anal.

The type of this genus is *Lobotes emarginatus*, B. & G., in Ninth Ann. Rep. Smithsonian Institution (1854), 1855, 332.

4. *POLYNEMUS OCTONEMUS*.—May be distinguished from all its congeners by the presence of eight thoracic filaments, the tip of the longest of which extending beyond the origin of the anal fin.

Loc.—Adult specimens were obtained at Brazos Santiago, Texas, by G. Wurdemann; and young ones at Galveston, Texas, by Dr. C. B. Kennerly, under Lt. A. W. Whipple.

5. *MUGIL BERLANDIERI*.—The anterior third of the dorsal and anal fins, the base of the pectorals, and the caudal almost entirely, are protected by small scales. Forty to forty-two scales may be counted from the branchial aperture to the base of the caudal, and fourteen longitudinal series across the line of the greatest depth.

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Loc.—Specimens collected at Indianola, Texas, by John H. Clark, under Col. J. D. Graham; at Brazos Santiago, Texas, by the same, under Maj. Emory; at Galveston, Texas, by Dr. Kennerly, under Lt. Whipple; and at St. Joseph's Island, by G. Wurdemann.

6. *CHORINEMUS LANCEOLATUS*.—Body elongated, very much compressed. Head constituting the fifth of the total length. Snout elongated and subconical; gape of the mouth oblique; jaws subequal, lower one longest. Posterior extremity of the maxillary bone extending to a vertical line drawn midway between the pupil and the posterior rim of the orbit. Pectorals and ventrals of moderate development; ventrals inserted opposite the base of the pectorals.

Loc.—St. Joseph's Island, G. Wurdemann.

III. *CHLOROSCOMBRUS*.—Elongated and narrow patches of velvet-like teeth on the jaws, vomer and palatine bones. Tongue smooth. Mouth rather small and slightly protractile; its gape being oblique and the tip of the lower jaw projecting in front of the upper. Body rather short and deep, scaly; lateral line unarmed, that is not shielded. Pectoral fins falciform. Two small spines in advance of the anal fin; ventrals very small. A small, horizontal spine directed forwards, in advance of the first dorsal.

To this genus belongs *Seriola cosmopolita* Cuv., VAL., to which the following one is closely related.

7. *CHLOROSCOMBRUS CARIBBÆUS*.—Body deep and rather short, very much compressed, with the ventral outline more convex than the back. Peduncle of tail exiguous; caudal fin deeply furcated. Head constituting a little more than a fifth of the length. Snout short, slightly protractile, the mouth being rather small, its gape very oblique and the lower jaw projecting somewhat beyond the upper. Posterior extremity of maxillary extending to a vertical line drawn across the anterior rim of the orbit.

Loc.—St. Joseph's Island, Texas, where specimens were collected by G. Wurdemann.

IV. *DOLIODON*.—Head small; snout bluntly rounded, with the mouth situated beneath it. Mouth small; velvet-like teeth upon the jaws and front of the vomer; none on the palatines and tongue. Body rather short, minutely scaly; lateral line armed. Dorsal and anal spines united together by a membrane and contiguous to the soft and articulated portion of these fins.

The type of this genus is *Lichia carolina* of Dekay; and *Zeus spinosus* of Mitchill will constitute a second species.

V. *CARANGUS*.—Narrow patches of velvet-like teeth on the palatines, front of vomer and upper jaw, which is moreover provided with an external row of small ones of a conical and serrated form. The lower jaw having but one row of the latter kind. Profile of head more or less rounded or convex. A small horizontal spine directed forwards in advance of the first dorsal. Two spines in advance of the anal. Pectoral fins elongated and falciform. Lateral line shielded along the flanks and peduncle of the tail.

To this genus we refer, 1. *Caranx carangus*, Cuv., VAL., under the name of *Carangus esculentus*, G.; 2. *Caranx chrysos*; 3. *C. fallax*; 4. *C. pisquetus*; 5. *C. bartholomæi*, of the same authors; 6. *C. defensor*, of Dekay; 7. *C. falcatus*, and 8. *C. richardi*, of Holbrook.

VI. *GOBIONELLUS*.—Body generally elongated, scaly. Two dorsal fins; anal fin nearly as long as the second dorsal. Caudal fin elongated and pointed.

Under this denomination will come *Gobius lanceolatus*, *G. bacalaus*, *G. smaragdus* and *G. brasiliensis*.

8. *GOBIONELLUS HASTATUS*.—Head contained about seven times in the total length. Snout anteriorly, rounded, jaws subequal; gape of mouth oblique;

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posterior extremity of maxillary extending to a vertical line drawn back of the pupil. First dorsal lower than the second. Caudal lanceolated. Anal fin as long as the second dorsal. Ventrals not reaching the vent. Pectorals extending as far back as the ventrals.

Loc.—St. Joseph's Island, Texas; G. Wurdemann.

9. *Gobius lyricus*.—Head rounded anteriorly, contained five times and a half in the total length; jaws subequal; gape of mouth nearly horizontal; posterior extremity of maxillary reaching a vertical line drawn through the pupil. Dorsal fins not contiguous. Middle rays of first dorsal filiform, membranous at their tips, higher than the second dorsal, the posterior rays of which, as also those of the anal, reach the base of the caudal. The latter is lanceolated, and the anal nearly as long as the second dorsal.

Loc.—Specimens were collected by G. Wurdemann, at Brazos Santiago, Texas.

10. *Gobius wurdemanni*.—General appearance like the preceding; the head is larger, the caudal fin shorter, and the anal not quite so deep. The scales being smaller also.

Loc.—From Brazos, Santiago Texas, collected by G. Wurdemann.

11. *Gobius catulus*.—Head somewhat less than the fourth of the total length. Jaws even; gape of the mouth slightly oblique; posterior extremity of maxillary extending to a vertical line intersecting the pupil. Dorsal fins not contiguous; base of the second somewhat longer than that of the first. Caudal posteriorly rounded. Anal rather short, and nearly as deep as the second dorsal is high; its origin being situated opposite the third or fourth ray of the latter mentioned fin and nearly even with it behind.

Loc.—Specimens procured at St. Joseph's Island by G. Wurdemann.

12. *Gobius gulosus*.—Head elongated and compressed like the body, constituting about the fourth of the total length. The snout is subconical; the mouth large and very deeply cleft, with its gape oblique, and lower jaw slightly longer than the upper. The posterior extremity of the maxillary extending to a vertical line drawn altogether behind the entire orbit. The eyes are small. Dorsal fins not contiguous. Caudal posteriorly rounded. Extremities of ventrals extending to the vent. Pectorals well developed.

Loc.—Specimens collected at Indianola, Texas, by John H. Clark, under Col. J. D. Graham.

VII. *GOBIOSOMA*.—This genus is to include such species of the old genus *Gobius*, and which are deprived of scales: *Gobius alepidotus*, *G. viridi pallidus*, or *G. boscii*, belongs to this type.

13. *Gobiosoma molestum*.—Head large, depressed, constituting a little less than the fourth of the total length. Snout rounded; jaws even; posterior extremity of maxillary reaching a vertical line drawn in advance of the pupil. Dorsal fins contiguous at their base. Caudal posteriorly rounded. Anal shorter than the second dorsal. Ventrals quite small, not extending to the vent. Pectorals broad and well developed, not extending beyond the ventrals.

Loc.—From Indianola, Texas, collected by John H. Clark, under Col. J. D. Graham.

14. *Blennius multifilis*.—Head contained four times and a half in the total length. Posterior extremity of maxillary reaching a vertical line drawn through the pupil. Four filiform cirri on either side. Spinous portion of dorsal fin lower and somewhat longer than the soft portion, which is contiguous to the base of the caudal. Caudal posteriorly rounded. Origin of anal situated in advance of the anterior soft ray of the dorsal.

Loc.—Specimens collected at St. Joseph's Island, Texas, by G. Wurdemann.

15. *Eleotris somnulentus*.—Body subfusiform. Head contained about four 1858.]

times and a half in the total length. Snout rounded; jaws equal; gape of mouth somewhat oblique; posterior extremity of maxillary extending to a vertical line intersecting the anterior rim of the orbit. Second dorsal fin higher than the first. Tips of ventrals not reaching the vent. Extremities of pectorals stretching somewhat beyond the ventrals. Caudal fin posteriorly rounded.

Loc.—Mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte (Rio Bravo), and collected by John H. Clark, under Maj. Emory.

16. *OPHIDIION JOSEPHI*.—Head contained six times in the total length. Eye moderate; its diameter contained four times in the length of the side of the head. Posterior extremity of maxillar bone extending to a vertical line drawn across the posterior rim of the orbit. Origin of dorsal fin situated at some distance behind the base of the pectorals.

Loc.—St. Joseph's Island, Texas, collected by G. Wurdemann.

17. *BELONE SCRUTATOR*.—Lower jaw longer than the upper; head constituting about the third of the total length. Middle region of cranium depressed and scaly; gill covers, branchial apparatus, cheeks and base of lower jaw covered with scales. Eye large, subelliptical. Anal fin larger than the dorsal; caudal posteriorly suberect, with its lobes subequal.

Loc.—Specimens were collected at the Brazos, Texas, by John H. Clark, under Maj. Emory; and at St. Joseph's Island, Texas, by G. Wurdemann.

18. *PIMELODUS VULPES*.—Allied to *P. affinis*, from which it chiefly differs by a shorter and deeper anal fin, smaller spines at the anterior margin of the dorsal and pectorals, and perhaps a caudal less deeply furcated. The ventrals are rather broad and short, being also inserted further apart from the origin of the anal, since their posterior extremity extends to the anterior edge of the latter fin and no further. The posterior extremity of the adipose fin is nearly even with the termination of the anal.

Loc.—Fresh water, rivers and streams of Texas; specimens collected by John H. Clark, under Col. J. D. Graham, and by Dr. C. B. Kennerly, under Maj. Emory.

19. *POECILIA LINEOLATA*.—Head small and pointed, entering four times and a half in the total length. Dorsal fin of the female longer than high; its anterior margin being nearer the extremity of the snout than the insertion of the caudal. The caudal posteriorly rounded off, entering four times and a half in the total length. Anal fin small, inserted opposite the posterior third of the base of the dorsal. The ventrals are small, inserted in advance of the anterior margin of the dorsal.

Loc.—Specimens were collected at Brownsville, Texas, by Capt. Vanvliet, and at Fort Brown, Texas, by John H. Clark, under Maj. Emory.

20. *LIMIA POECILOIDES*.—Body very much compressed, deep upon its middle. Head constituting about the fourth of the total length. External row of teeth slender and contiguous. Dorsal fin larger in the male than in the female; its anterior margin being nearer the extremity of the snout than the posterior edge of the caudal, which is convex. The anal fin, in the female, is larger than the dorsal, and inserted posteriorly to the latter; whilst in the male the same is situated opposite the middle region of the dorsal. The ventrals are small in both sexes, and inserted in advance of the anterior margin of the dorsal; the pectorals being rather short and broad.

Loc.—Indianola, Texas; specimens collected by John H. Clark, under Col. J. D. Graham.

21. *LIMIA VENUSTA*.—Body fusiform, elongated and compressed; the head forming somewhat less than the fourth of the total length. External row of teeth slender and acute, a good deal larger than in the preceding species; the snout is also thicker and less depressed. Dorsal fin larger than the anal, and

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situated more in advance than in the species just alluded to, the same sexes being compared.

Loc.—Indianola, Texas; collected by John H. Clark, under Col. J. D. Graham.

22. *ANGUILLA TYRANNUS*.—Head depressed; anterior third of body subcylindrical, somewhat deeper than wide, compressed upon the rest of the length. Lower jaw the longest; gape of the mouth nearly horizontal, its angle corresponding to a vertical line drawn inwardly to the posterior rim of the orbit. Eye well developed and circular. Teeth small, conical, disposed upon a longitudinal band on either jaw and along the vomer also. Origin of dorsal fin corresponding to the exterior third of the total length; the origin of the anal fin being placed somewhat anteriorly to the middle of the entire length. Scales narrow, elongated, cellular in structure, disposed in small groups, in which the longitudinal diameter of the scale assumes every possible direction.

Loc.—Mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte (Rio Bravo); a specimen collected by John H. Clark, under Major Emory.

VIII. *NEOMURÆNA*.—Neither pectoral nor ventral fins; dorsal and anal low, uniting posteriorly into a point; anterior maxillar teeth largest. One longitudinal series of vomerine teeth. Gill apertures lateral and subcircular.

23. *NEOMURÆNA NIGROMARGINATA*.—Head subconical; body compressed, and tapering into a point. Mouth deeply cleft; jaws equal; its gape nearly horizontal, and its angles extending considerably beyond the orbit. Origin of dorsal fin situated anteriorly to the branchial apertures, which are subcircular and rather small. The vent is placed anterior to the middle of the total length, where the anal fin is reduced to a mere membranous ridge.

Loc.—Collected at St. Joseph's Island, Texas, by G. Wurdemann.

*NEOCONGER*.—Pectoral fins present; dorsal and anal mostly reduced to a membranous ridge, uniting with the caudal where they are better developed. Snout tapering; lower jaw shorter than the upper; maxillar teeth exiguous, disposed upon multiple series. A patch of similar teeth on the front of the vomer, and one series along its median line. Gill apertures lateral, rather large and vertical.

24. *NEOCONGER MUCRONATUS*.—The head is small, slender, narrow and pointed; the upper jaw protruding beyond the lower. Gape of mouth horizontal; its angles extending beyond the orbits. Eyes very small, subelliptical. Vent situated somewhat nearer the extremity of the snout than the posterior edge of the caudal fin. Origin of dorsal placed a little way in advance of the vent, and like the anal, it constitutes a mere membranous ridge until about an inch and a half from the posterior extremity of the body, where it expands, fin-like, and unites with the anal.

Loc.—St. Joseph's Island, Texas. Specimens collected by G. Wurdemann.

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August 24th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Twenty-six members present.

A paper was presented for publication in the Proceedings entitled, "Mineralogical Notes, by W. J. Taylor."

Dr. Leidy made the following remarks: In the 5th volume of the Proceedings I have described a species of terrestrial planaria (*Rhynchodemus sylvaticus*), discovered in the neighborhood of this city. This singular animal is exceedingly rare. I have sought for it in many localities without having found specimens. In the 1858.]